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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Kine LEAR-POOR

NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway-Tight Rope Frats-M

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-MISTERIES OF PARIS-BURTON'S THEATER, Broadway, opposite Bond street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Ter Invisible Hus-

LAURA KEENES THEATRE, Broadway-Mr Son Diana

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-ITALIAN OFERA BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After-tion, Crossing the Line-Isish Havnaker. Evening,

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway—Gro. CHRIS

OLYMPIC, 585 Broadway-PRENDERGAST'S MINSTRELS MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—BRYANT'S MINSTREE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Grand Sacret Concept and Onatorio.

New York, Sunday, November 8, 1857.

One of the most fiendish and brutal acts of violence that ever disgraced a Christian community was perpetrated in the basement of No. 32 Greenwich street on Friday night. A party of four or five young rowdies then and there forcibly violated the person of an aged and industrious woman named Teresa Spitzlin, and while endeavoring to stifle her cries for assistance, choked her to death. One of the perpetrators was arrested by the First ward police, but subsequently, through gross carelessness, was permitted to escape. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, when a verdict against four men, named Morris O'Connell, James Tool, William Hagan, and a seaman called "Sailor Dan," was rendered by the jury. Warrants have were issued for the apprehension of the fugitives. and at a late hour last night Tool was arrested by the police as he was leaving house No. 52 Greenwich street in disguise. The other villains are still at large. The murdered woman was a native of Switzerland, and was about fifty-five years of age.

Mr. George A. Clark, son of ex-Mayor Clark, and paying teller of the Grocers' Bank, is discovered to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of nearly \$70,000, and has escaped as yet all the efforts of the officers to capture him. Full particulars of the defalcation will be found in another column.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners vesterday accepted the declension by Mr. Draper of the proffered seat in the Board, and upon the nomination of Mayor Wood, elected Peletiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to fill the vacancy. After a long discussion, the Board refused to take any further action with reference to the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Company's use of steam below Thirty-first street and running the large cars down town. Mayor Wood spoke strenuously in favor of carrying out the ordinance. The General Superintendent sent in a communication setting forth the ecessity of immediately increasing the force.

Legal proceedings were commenced in Philadelphia yesterday to attach the property of Mr. Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who recently went abroad under the plea of ill health. The suit is brought by the President and Directors of the bank, who depose that the defendant is indebted to the institution upwards of two hun dred thousand dollars. The affidavit also states that Mr. Allibone has absconded to foreign parts with a design to defraud his creditors. A letter from our correspondent at Philadelphia, published in another column, gives full particulars of this alleged

financial delinquency.

The People's Union Convention met last evening, but took no action with reference to nominations for city officers, preferring to await the movements of the republican and American parties.

From the report of the City Inspector we learn that there were 373 deaths in the city during the past week, a decrease of 37 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the last two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the

Among the principal causes of death were the fol-

Consumption
Convulsions (infantile)
Inflammation of the lungs
Inflammation of the brain
Scarlet fever
Maraemus (infantile)
Dropsy in the head
Messles Croup......
Bronchitis....

There were also 4 deaths of apoplexy, 11 of congestion of the brain, 16 of congestion of the lungs, 9 of dysentery, 6 of typhus fever, 6 of hooping cough, 7 of inflammation of the bowels, 3 of small pox. 6 premature births, 29 stillborn, and 13 from violent causes, including 3 suicides.

The following is a classification of the diseases and the number of deaths in each class of disease during

the week:-	
Oct. 31.	Nov. 7
Bones, joints, &c 3	
Brain and nerves 72	6
Generative organs	
Heart and blood vessels	1
Lungs, throat, &c	137
Old age 3	-
Skin, &c , and eruptive fevers	- 0
Stillborn and premature births	2
Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. 99	6
Uncertain seat and general fevers 20	3
Urinary organs 6	
Cimal Committee of the	
The state of the s	-

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as follows :--
 Week ending Nov. 10, 1865.
 291

 Week ending Nov. 8, 1866.
 253

 Week ending Oct. 21, 1857.
 401

 Week ending Nov. 7, 1867.
 373

The nativity table gives 259 natives of the United States, 63 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 9 of England. & of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign

There were no jury trials in the General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell having appointed Saturday for hearing motions and sentencing prisoners On motion of the prosecuting officer, and in compliance with the wishes of the complainant, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Gilbert G. Sewell, indicted for false pretences. Thomas Ragan, convicted of forgery, in having a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to etter it, was sent to the State prison for five years and four months. At the request of the Spanish Consul, the Judge suspended judgment on William Oliver, guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, he situation.

promising to ship Oliver and his wife on a vessel about to sail for a foreign port. Morris Lunnigan convicted of an assault on Capt. Stone, of the steam boat Plymouth Rock, was fined six cents. Judge Russell said that the defendant, who was a hackman, was discharging his duty when wantonly attacked by Capt. Stone. Counsel for John B. Holmes, arrested yesterday, charged with forging his wife's name to a deed, moved for his admission to bail. The Assistant District Attorney observed that the evidence against the accused was overwhelming, and in view of the magnitude of the offence, he opposed the motion. The Judge took the papers and promised to give his decision on Monday. The prisoners who were to have been sentenced by Recorder Smith were remanded, he having sent a message that he would not preside till

the close of the term. Capt. Clarke, of the schooner Pilot's Bride, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 15th ult., while in the harbor of Porto Cabello Joseph Silve, a seaman of the schooner, stabbed Theodore Miller, mate of the vessel, from the effects of which he died. Miller was a native of Elizabeth

Despatches from Malaga to the 21st ult., received by the Canada, report the stock of raisins as very much reduced, owing to a large demand for Europe having sprung up. Prices had advanced generally,

and were still going up.

There was more doing in cotton yesterday. There were several English orders in the market, ready to be filled as fast as supplies come to hand, and arrivals are commonly sold affoat, having but little to go into store to be adde o our limited stock. The sales made were based upon good middling Gulf cottons, at about 1334 cents, and middling uplands at 12% cents. There was more flour on the market, with increased supplies, which caused prices to fall off from 5 to 10 cents per barrel. The sales, however, were pretty freely made at the reduction, including par-cels for export. Wheat was also lower for Western grades of red, with increased receipts, while the demand was a tive and the sales large for export, at rates given in an other column. Corn was scarce, with moderate sales of Western mixed at 75c. Pork was quite active, at the decline previously noticed; closing at \$15 50 a \$16 for prime, and at \$19 75 for mess. Sugars were in fair demand, but somewhat less active, while prices were with out change of moment. Molasses were selling more freely and at rather better prices. Coffee was steady and quiet. Grain freights to Liverpool were higher, and wheat wa freely taken, chiefly in ships' bags, at 9d, with some in bulk at Sc. Flour was taken at 2s. a 2s. 3d., and cotton to the extent of about 600 bales, at 5-324.

Progress of the Financial Struggle.

The week which commences this day must be, in some respects, the most important of the financial crisis. We shall hear before the week is out what effect the news of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this city has had in England and on the continent of Europe; and we shall be able to calculate with some certainty on the course which the current of specie is likely to take during the next quarter.

We are already apprised that the enormous disorganization of the foreign exchanges which brought trade to a dead-lock some time ago is now partially corrected. Exchange on London rose to the legal par-109-during the past week; and though but a few sales are reported as high as this, and the bulk of the business done on Friday was done at 108 or thereabouts, certain bankers held out as high as 110. In confirmation of this, near a quarter of a million of dollars was shipped, in specie, per Baltic; and it is generally understood that over a million will be sent out in the Persia, on Wednes-

If we could chronicle, conjointly with this, a restoration of the tidal current in the domestic exchanges, one might reasonably count on at least a prospective recovery for trade, and restoration of confidence. But for the present, we note but few symptoms of rational movement toward the equalization of domestic exchanges. The general dislocation which took place a few weeks since seems to have been too radical to admit of rapid recovery; the most exorbitant and absurd rates of exchange are still charged for the transmission of money between places where fund ought to be current at both. We hear for instance of a short railway connecting two leading cities of the Union: at either end of this line the funds which are current at the other end are liable to a discount of five per cent. Is not this ridiculous? Much of the trouble arises from the desire of merchants, bankers and brokers to keep out of business, and their reluctance to purchase paper at any rate, however good and reliable. This of course will soon disappear; as soon, in all probability, as we have news from England of the way they

stand our suspension there. A more pregnant cause of the disorganization of the domestic exchanges is the foolish and selfish refusal of many of the producers of the South and West to send their grain and cotton to market at present prices. We have seen it denied in some Western papers that there is any holding back for higher prices among the grain and wheat growers. The absurdity of this denial can be best established by a simple comparison of the market prices at Chicago and the other producing ports with those of New York; from which it will be seen that it is only in rare instances that flour or grain can be shipped hither at a profit. The same thing is true of the Southern cotton. The planters, like the farmers, reason that the war in India, which will cut England off from a supply from thence, must tend to enhance prices, and hence they hold on to their supplies. It is very significant that we have already sent South more gold than they can use in forwarding their crop. Both classes of producers propose to make a trifle of money by ruining the merchants of New York.

This is the true main cause of the disorganization of domestic exchanges. There was nothing to prevent large purchases of grain by our Western debtors, and their shipment to their creditors here in lieu of bills or gold; and such payments would in every instance have proved satisfactory. But our rural friends did not want to pay at all.

This difficulty must be got over-the people in the West must pay up, as far as they can; their high priced lands, and grand stores, and costly city lots must be sacrificed under the auctioneer's hammer, and real estate depreciate to one half or less its value, before permanent relief can be had by commerce and the country

at large. So long as the country owes us and doesn't pay-holding meanwhile millions of acres of land at fabulous fancy prices; so long as we owe Europe and don't pay-hanging on to our high priced goods, and costly houses and suspended paper, so long will trade fail in every effort to recover from the revulsion. Liquidation-thorough, universal liquidation-as under the operation of a bankruptcy act -is an essential preliminary to the restoration of confidence and the revivification of sound commercial intercourse. Until this takes place, trade will lauguish, merchants fail, and rich men will use their money to gamble in the yet surviving stocks in Wall street—the only article of commerce which is likely to be benefitted by the

Some of the Minor but Remarkable Effects of the Financial Revulsion.

It must not be supposed that the effects of the noney panic will be or are confined to the suspension of banks, the insolvency of railroad companies and commercial firms, the depreciation of paper securities, the withdrawal of work from the industrial classes, and the general paralyzation of trade. It has brought about, and will bring about, changes which, though they may not be immediately noticed, will exercise a considerable influence on our habits. In fact, it may be said that the mone tary crisis has metamorphosed our whole social and business existence. Whether the metamorphosis is to be a mere temporary affair, or whether it is to be of long duration, is a matter of speculation into which we do not care to enter, and which may be safely left for time and circumstances to determine. Some few of the more striking features of the change, however, may be profitably noticed at this time, as they will form texts on which to base arguments and conclusions.

In the first place, it must be apparent to the most superficial observer that the policy recently adopted by several of the largest importing houses in throwing open their warehouses to retail purchasers at wholesale prices, is destined to have the effect of changing the whole course of trade as between importers, jobbers, retailers and purchasers. The last three weeks have opened the eyes of the New York ladies to a new channel to rich and rare goods. They find that in the importing houses, opened on the retail principle, they can buy for twenty dollars what some months ago they would have had to pay forty for; while, at the same time they have unlimited assortments to select from And while they can thus buy at fifty per cent under former prices, it is not pretended that the importers are selling at a very great sacrifice. They may be selling at less than the jobbing prices; but that they can afford to do, inasmuch as now they sell for cash, while they themselves buy on credit and would have to sell to the jobbers on credit.

With the insight thus acquired by the ladies as to the real value of silks and dry goods generally, it is not to be supposed that they will readily consent to a return to the old system. It seems impossible, indeed, that that trade can, for a long time to come, get back into its old channels. It was no wonder, therefore, that the retail dealers protested against this revolutionary course of the importers. It has ruined them for the present, and its effects will continue to be disastrous to them, even after the new plan shall have been discontinued, if, indeed, it ever be discontinued. This system has been carried out for years by Stewart & Co., and with great profit to all concerned. It has now been, under the pressure of the financial crisis, resorted to by other importing houses, and they find it to work well. It has enabled them to realize hundreds of thousands of dollars for goods which otherwise would have lain on their shelves for many s month, or which would have been re-shipped to the manufacturer. Instead, however, of its being a mere temporary expedient, we have no doubt it will be the regular practice for importing houses in this city to have a retail department at which goods can be sold direct to consumers at a profit of from fifteen to twenty per cent. Importers will find this much safer and more profitable than credit transactions with retailers, and consumers will effect a saving, as compared with former prices, of fully twenty per cent. It is quite usual in Paris and other Continental cities. Even manufacturers there do not refuse to sell goods at retail.

To be sure, the general adoption of such a inevitable. Should the old retail prices be put up again, there would be no purchasers. Ladies have rendered a successful recurrence to the old plan impossible, at least for years to come as they have taken advantage of present circumstances to lay in large stocks of goods. The breaking up of retail business in this way will necessarily cause large numbers of stores in Broadway, the Bowery, Canal street, and other business localities, to be left vacant, and will thus operate in causing a great reduction of rents. There will not be many complaints if this latter prediction should be verified, for the rents of business houses and held at ridiculously high figures. Dwelling houses will be also affected in the same way, but not to the same extent. A corresponding advantage will probably be found in the increased number of strangers who will be induced to come here from all parts of the Union to make family purchases. Thus, the good will, as usual counterbalance the evil.

Another very important alteration in the course of the trade will be effected by the short credit system, which is being everywhere advocated and adopted. There is no good reason why country dealers should have goods on six or nine months credit. It is not necessary for them, if they cannot afford to pay, to lay in more than a month's or two months' stock at a time. The telegraph and the railroad remove all difficulty on that score The excuse that farmers will only pay for their goods once or twice a year is frivolous, because, as a class, the farmers can afford to pay as they go better than any other class in the comnity. There is no season of the year at which the farmer has not some species of stock or produce to dispose of; and he should not have facilities extended him so as to enable him to speculate on a rise. Viewed in this light, alone, the system of short credits will be found highly advantageous.

Another remarkable developement of the present epoch is the immense amount of specie which it has brought into active circulation Railroad conductors and others notice the fact. They get less bills offered them than ever before. There seems to be no scarcity of coin, even although the money market is stringent. Small bills are disappearing, and the attempts to revive shinplasters have utterly failed. This is a good occasion for our imitating many of the other States in excluding all bills smaller than five dollars; and we hope that a move ment will be made in that direction. It would ensure a continued circulation of coin. It has been also remarked that few people think of paying their debts now-a-days From the small retailer up to the importer whose business averages twelve millions a year. every one is in debt; and therefore-all being similarly situated—there is no pressure of creditor upon debtor. In fact, you could not aston ish a man more, just now, than by going to him, if you are his debtor, and paying him your

debt in full. Not only is coin more plenty in the hands of the million, but the bank vaults are also more | danger to the city.

flush than usual. The amount of specie in the vaults of the banks of this city last week was \$12,000,000-an increase over the preceding week of \$2,000,000. Since then the Canada arrived from England with a million in specie and the Star of the West from California with a million and a half. And all this time there has been very little drain on the country for specie. We were never so rich in all representatives of wealth as we now are. We can export products to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars; and we need import comparatively nothing. What an anomalous position when taken in connection with the panic!

But the most striking feature of the times is the economy everywhere exhibited. It has become the order of the day, and is one of the good effects of the pressure. It is fashionable to wear old dresses and old bonnets. All branches of business feel that economy has displaced extravagance. The tailors say they never had such a flood of old clothes to repair, and such a dearth in the demand for new garments. The conductors of the city railroad cars observe that hundreds of their old customers have become impressed with the pleasures of pedestrian exercise. The daguerreotypists have experienced a falling off in business of probably one-half; and even the barbers find that many of their customers either shave themselves or cultivate their beard, and get their wives to cut and dress their hair.

These are some of the minor, though by no means unimportant consequences of the revulsion. We hope that when its more serious effects are forgotten, the beneficial changes that it will have effected in our social and business habits will not be allowed to pass away.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CREDIT SYSTEM .- The hardware dealers of New York, Boston and some of the principal cities throughout the country, as well as the members of other trades, have held important meetings recently in regard to the propriety and expediency of shortening the time of credits. The necessity of such a movement has been exhibited in a striking manner by the panic under which business of all kinds is now laboring, and which is to a great extent attributable to the excessive expansion of the system.

At a meeting of the hardware trade, which was held in this city on Friday last, a report was adopted in which "not a little share of the blame" is laid "upon some of our city journals" for pursuing "a course calculated to produce a panic by creating a feeling of distrust toward many of our solvent corporations." Now the hardware people are entirely mistaken in the views they have taken regarding the press, for they should know that the press has no power to injure any institution or corporation that conducts its business on sound principles of trade. It is only by exposing their mismanagement, their fraudulent operations, or their unsoundness, that such institutions and corporations are brought to the ground; and in doing this it is conferring a benefit on the business community. The press is, in fact, the great conservator of the commercial and mercantile interests, as well as of the political and social well being of the country; and it is as the conservator of these interests that it possesses so much power and influence. It is in the undue expansion of the credit system, causing over importations, and extravagance both in business and living, that we are to find the true causes of the present financial evulsion. Against all this the HERALD has warned the people; and if any of the newspapers have at all aided in bringing about the crisis, it has only been by being faithful recorders of the effects of this system and the faults of course of business would prove ruinous to many the business community. While, however, the task for the course it has considered its duty to pursue, they have admitted that it is to the extent to which the credit system has been carried in their own business, as in others, that the present depressed condition of trade is owing, and they now seek a remedy for the evil in a reduction of the time of credits from six to four months. They have endeavored by their action on Friday last, to bring their business as near as practicable to the cash system, and in this way to place it upon a firm and healthy basis. The example which the hardware trade of this city, and the tobacco dealers of Boston, have thus set, should be followed up by all the other

> There is another consideration suggested by the reading of the report already referred to, and which the meeting have entirely overlooked. While censuring the press, they appear to have forgotten that they are indebted to it for the facilities it has afforded them of making their action known to their customers and the members of the trade generally throughout the

> trades, if they would prevent the periodical re-

currence of revulsions like that now upon the

Another Crash Coming .- The Richmond South, in the course of one of its characteristic Jeremiads on Kansas, black republicanism, and the demoralization of the national democracy.

Bays:—

But if the South shall be convinced that Walker has transcended his authority, and thereby given Kansas to the free soilers—if it shall be convinced that a school, calling itself the "national" democracy, has endeavored to close the mouths of those who contend for a practical participation in the common Territory—if it shall believe that "national" parties mean nothing but unscrupulous combinations to get possession of the government, and that they settle nothing except the distribution of the spoils, we fear it will be impossible to prevent a close and deadly struggle, which will test the strength of our political structure beyond any former example. If this controversy shall unhappily be re-opened by the counsels of trenchery or timidity, there can be neither peacemakers nor neutrals. Compromise and concession will be thrown away, and so man can foresee any end but strife, anarchy and disunion.

The meaning of all this is that the Southern

The meaning of all this is that the Southern fire-eaters have resolved upon a desperate attempt to break down the administration in the South upon the Kansas question. The game will be actively commenced with the meeting of Congress-it may be protracted for several months-but the end, we predict, will be the secession, not of the Southern States from the Union, but of these Southern ultras from the democratic party of the administration, and heir organization into a little noisy sectional faction by themselves; but they will be as mpotent for mischief as the South Carolina nulliflers of 1832-'33, or as the Georgia and Mississippi secessionists of 1850. Let them

THE LITTLE VILLAIN gang of stock gamblers who broke down in Wall street last month, and now are breaking down the sickly Times newspaper, are casting about for ways and means to defeat Mr. Wood's election for Mayor next month, on the ground that there may be riots next winter. This is the best reason for electing Wood, for he is the very man to manage and control these dangerous classes without

THE WASHINGTON ORGANS AND THE CONGRESS PHINTING.—By many good natured people it is supposed that the Washington Union is the officially recognized central organ of the administration. But this is a mistake. Mr. Buchanan abandoned the idea of a Washington organ with the transfer of Mr. Appleton to the State Department. Since that day the Union

has simply been a candidate, upon its own account, including the various parties interested, for the printing of the next Congress. Hence its course, as between the national democracy and the Southern ultras, has been marked by the greatest caution and circumspection. It does not wish to lose the Northern democratic members of the new House, and it has a mortal fear of giving the slightest offence to the touchy and

irrascible Southern fire-eaters.

Of course, such a journal as the organ of the administration amounts to nothing. The administration is under no necessity of supporting its claims for the Congress printing, and will have nothing to do with it. It is evident, too, from the presence of another democratic organ in Washington of the reform, rotation and revolutionary school, that there will be a tremendous fight in both houses upon this Congress printing among the numerous and hungry contestants for these rich spoils. And thus we entertain a lively hope that the solution of this squabble for this enormous haul of the public plunder will be the establishment of a government printing office, in the form of a public printing bureau, under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior. The profits of the printing of Congress have become too enormous to be allowed any longer to any one man or firm, or company of

save to the public treasury from a half million to a million a year. As Mr. Cobb will probably be pinched for funds for his next year's expenditures, we submit to his consideration the expediency of stopping this Congress printing leak of corruption, and of saving the money thus wasted upon party hacks, in order that it may be expended for government uses

spoilsmen, and from the wrangling of the differ-

ent claimants for a share, the only safe alterna-

tive will be to send them all adrift, and thus

GOVERNOR WISE AND HIS MUSEETS .- It is known that Governor Wise, of Virginia, on an application from the Governor of Maryland, sent him a lot of Virginia muskets, with which to maintain the freedom of the ballot-box in the late Baltimore election. But as the Mayor of Baltimore agreed to undertake the duty in question, Governor Wise's muskets were not used, and the Plug Uglies had the election all their own way. But the question which has been raised by some of the Virginia opposition newspapers is, what legal authority had Gov. Wise to send the Virginia State arms out of the State to protect the democracy against the Plug Uglies, in the Baltimore election? This is a knotty question, and will probably involve as much of party controversy in the next Virginia Legislature as the doings of Gov. Walker in Kansas, or the politics of Senator Hunter. We predict, however, that Wise will come off victorious upon the Hunter question, the Kansas question, the Walker question, and in the matter of the muskets. In the meantime the Governor may congratulate himself that his muskets have been returned to Virginia unstained with the blood of the Baltimore rioters, and that Gov. Ligon is not a military chieftain.

THE HON. BOOBY BROOKS is trying daily to get up a riot of the working men against the property of the rich and well-to-do. The Hon. Booby having played his last cards in politics and finance, turns over to do his best in destroying the city and inflaming the different classes against each other. The Booby is hungry after more office-or failing in that, he would take a loan-or failing in that, he would not refuse a new pair of breeches. Anything in a pinch.

THE HON. BOOBY BROOKS is working day after day to get up a riot on the Baltimore Plug Ugly plan-to excite the native and naturalized citizens against each other-to disgrace New York as Baltimore has disgraced herself; but thus far his emissaries do not seem to succeed.

VOTERS IN THE CITY .- By the census of 1855 there are 86,000 voters in this metropolis, of which 43,500 are naturalized and the rest native citizens. Any man, editor, politician, clergyman, saint or sinner, who in these times tries to set one class against the other is an enemy of human nature, and ought to be ostracised and kicked out of all society.

PEACE OF THE CITY .- As long as so firm and determined a Mayor is at the head of affairs as Mayor Wood, there is no danger of riot or bloodshed or trouble in New York.

MERTING OF THE PROPLE'S UNION CONVENTION. An adjourned meeting of the People's Union Convention was held at No. 18 Fourth avenue, last evening-A. F. Dow, President, in the chair. On the roll being called, forty-four members answered

to their names. The Convention consists of eighty-eight delegates, being four from each ward. There was considerable discussion as to the propriety of

union ticket of the Americans and republicans for the December election, but no decision was come to, the Con vention thinking it preferable to wait and see what action vention timizing it preferable to wait and see what action would be taken by the American and Republican Conventions. Conversation in regard to the Mayoralty occupied a large portion of the evening. The name of Wim. F. Havemeyer was mentioned with almost unanimous approbation in connection with the office. The Convention adjourned, to meet on Monday, the 16th instant, unless previously called together by the Chair.

Political Intelligence, THE STATE ELECTION. - The Albany Argus makes the de mocratic majority, as far as heard from, 13,135.

THE CLERESHIP OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRE EXNTATIVES.—The democratic papers of Virginia are advo-cating the election of A. D. Banks, of the Petersburg De-

presentatives.

Flaction in New Jesser.—The Legislature just chosen n New Jersey will stand as follows:-Senate-democrats 15; opposition, 6. House—democrats, 38; opposition, 22.
ONR OF THE RESCLES OF THE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Advertiser says:-At six o'clock last evening, while the returns of the State election were fast coming in, indicating the success of Mr. Banks by a large plurality, workmen were busily engaged in elevating a sign over the rooms No. 46 State street, which bore the inscription, "Gardner, Walcott & Carlos Markets".

This is one of the signs of the times. The senior mem ber of the firm is His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, who, freed from the cares and responsibilities of State affairs, will shortly be able to engage in the avocations of private

DELEGATE PROM DANOTAR TERRITORY .- On the 13th uit. an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, for merly of St. Paul, was chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington.

THE LATEST NEWS.

News from Washington.
THE FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA AMONG THE HIPP PIRATES—DESPATCHES FROM CAPTAIN BUDSON, OF
THE NIAGABA—EFFORTS TO RECOVER THE ATLANTIC TRIEGRAPH CABLE PROCEEDINGS IN THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

The Navy Department received to-day despatches from Captain Sands, of the steam frigate Susquehanna, dated Spezzia, Oct. 14. Captain Sands states that on passing the Straits of Gibraitar he shaped his course along that part of the coast of Barbary known as the Riff Coast, for the purpose of showing his colors and letting the inhabitants, who are understood to be piratically disposed, know that any outrages or depredations upon vessels or similar flag will be followed speedily by punishing says further:—" On nearing a point marked Cape Agua, I observed a body of men and horses and some cannon mounted on the bluff. Having cleared the ship for action landed near the place, and brought four Arabs on board from whom I endeavored to gain some information as t who they were and their intentions: but I could learn

Despatches were also received from Captain Hudson, . the steam frigate Niagara. He states that he is busily engaged, day and night, removing the telegraph cable from the ship. Six hundred miles had already been landed and he hoped to have the whole on shore in ten days from and he noped to have the whole on anore in ten days from date of his despatch. He has been informed by the Direc-tors of the Telegraph Company that they are in treaty, and making arrangements to manufacture sufficient cable to increase its length to three thousand miles. The company's engineer is now engaged with a steamer in an al tempt to recover that portion of the wire which had been run out previous to its parting at sea.

Postmaster General Brown to-day appointed Philip R. Miller Postmaster at Reading, Pa., vice L. H. Wundre; also John M. Dixon, Postmaster at Jefferson City, Missouri vice McCracken, deceased.

In Naval Court No. 1 to-day Commanders McCauley and Voorhees, and Lieuts. Boyle, Watson and Carter, were on amined in behalf of Lieut. Chase Barney. Before Court No. 2, in the case of Commander Ringgold, Lieut. Stevens was examin 4 for the government, and Lieut. Rolando for the defen. The case of Lieut. Hunt was taken up in Court No. 3, but no progress was made.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1857.

The War Department has just received despatches confirmatory of previous reports, that the Mormons are bent on a resistance of the United States troops. The appointments of the army and general preparations are such that no fears are entertained for the result. The administration has received no particularly impor-

tant despatches relative to events in Central America or to Costa Rican movements. No matter what other governments may do with regard to these affairs, ours will pursue an independent American policy, without entanging alliances.

Meeting in Trenton for the Relief of the Poor. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7, 1857.

Pursuant to a call in the papers, a large meeting of mechanics and laboring men assembled on the commons here this afternoon. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed, strongly urging upon the city authorities to take immediate steps to prevent from two to three thou sand people from actual starvation. Two large banners were displayed, on which was printed the following:- "We ask not alms but work, that our wives and children may not starve. Peace and good will is out motto." The New York Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1857. Returns received from Delaware county seem to make certain the election of Hathaway, republican, as Senator. The Journal changes none of its figures to-day, except transferring a few Assemblymen, which makes no alteration in the footings.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 7, 1857. The result of the State election is still in doubt, and each party claims the election of its candidate for Governor. The republicans certainly have a majority in the

The Free Democrat of this afternoon says that the vote is so very close that nothing but the official returns will decide bow the State has gone.

Discharge of an Alleged Criminal—Convicti of a Mail Robber.

BUPPALO, Nov. 7, 1857. R. McGaffey, who was under arrest here, charged with embezzling from the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto has been discharged—the Judge holding the arrest illegal

under the Ashburton treaty.
Samuel D. Ross, who was lately arrested in Cincinnati and taken to Toronto, charged with robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, was yesterday ried for the crime and found guilty.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 7, 1857. The steamship Florida has arrived here, in sixty hours from New York.

Death of the Hanoverlan Consul at Boston Charles H. F. Moring, Hanoverian Consul at this port died this morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 81; Reading Railroad 70%; Long Island Railroad, 8%; Pennsylvania Railroad 35%; Pennsylvania Bank, 9 bid and 10 asked—no salos.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sunday concert this evening hould not be forgotten. The programme includes Bethoven's symphony in C minor, and the vocal part is in the hands of the best artists—La Grange, D'Angri, Labo-cetta, Miss Milner, Mr. E. Perring and others. The prices are graduated upon a popular standard.

The Philadelphia Tragedy.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 7.]

We learn from Tamaqua that the intelligence of the murder of Richard Carter, Esq., at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by Thomas Washington Smith, created a great sensation in that place. His remains were taken to Tamaqua on Thursday, and although it was raining when the train arrived, the streets were crowded, the whole population having turned out to meet all that was left of one of their most prominent and influential citizens, and who, whatever may have been his failings, was highly esteemed in Tamaqua and wherever he was known. The funeral was to take place at cleven o'clock to-day, and a great turnout of the population was expected.

A correspondent at Tamaqua writes to us to correct some of the statements made in regard to this affair. He says that Smith was never employed by Carter, and was probably never in Tamaqua at all. He also says that Mrs. Carter, instead of being older than her husband, is six or seven years younger. He also denies that Carter had been loose in his morals in his younger days. He intimates that Smith had demanded money from Carter to heal his wounded honor, and because this was refused, he siew him. He adds:—There was no man in this community more highly esteemed and respected, or whose sudden and awful death could have been more generally deplored by the entire community than Mr. Carter's. He was for many years the leading spirit of business and public enterprise in this locality, and his loss will not, it is feared, be supplied for many years to come. He was ever ready, with open hand and purse, to assist the unfortunate and to aid in the cause of benevolence and of public improvement, and his loss will be felt as a public calamity in this vicinity."

DRATH OF AN OLD SANDWICH ISLANDER.

[From the Honolulu Polynesian, August 9, 1857,
Mr. John White, a native of Plymouth, Engiand. Mr.
White was on board the frighte Amelia, which was attached to the North sea fleet under Vice Admiral Duncan, and was in the action fought with the Dutch fleet in the year 1796. He first landed on these islands in 1796, and became a permanent resident in the year 1802, and is supposed to have been at the time of his death one of the oldest foreign residents on the islands. He was 23 years old when he left England, and must have been about 84 years of age at the time of his decease.

Hon. Charles Polk, ex-Governor of Delaware State, died at his residence at Milford Hundred, on the 28th ult, in the seventicity year of his age.

Mr. Charles Cottewoorth was 65 years of age; he was one of the leading shipowhers. He was the principal of the firm long known under the title of Messie. Cotesworth, Wynne & Lyne, who are extensively engaged in the South American tyade.

Gen. Boong died at his residence at Tishomingo county.

American trade.

Gen. Boonx died at his residence at Tishomingo county, Miss., on the 17th ult. He was a regular descendant of the distinguished Gen. Daniel Boone, and was said to resemble him not only in personal appearance, but also in his qualities of head and beart. He had filled various places or honor and trust in Mississippi. The Rev. Mr. S. S. Lavinsons, whose name was made notorious by the publication of some improperties committed by him on board a steamer, a year ago, died at Col. Charles the comment of the control of t

Aberdeen, Mississippi, last week.

Col. Charles Ferrow died at his residence in Livingston,
Va., on the Sist uit., in the 69th year of his age. Col. P.
was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served his country
faithfully. As a lawyer, he was well known. He represented Nelson county in the Virginia Legislature for four

J. P. Willoughby, M. P., an East Indian director, has addressed his constituents at Leominister, England, on Indian mutinies. He passed in review all the alle causes of that event, but only to declare that they had thing to do with it. The hon, director was lost in the mensity of his own meditations. In other words, he pears "dumfounded" by the catastrophe